BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE IN EUROPE

In response to an increased threat of ballistic missile attacks from rogue states in the Middle East and Asia, President Bush tasked the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) in December 2002 to pursue a program of missile defense that would protect U.S. allies, friends and related deployed forces. The Missile Defense Agency's goal is to develop and deploy an integrated, layered missile defense network to protect America, deployed forces and our allies and friends from ballistic missiles of all ranges, during any phase of their flight. The Missile Defense Agency has a close collaborative relationship with NATO and European governments, sharing technical information that will help them determine what type of missile defense is required for their national security. The Missile Defense Agency will continue to help and offer assistance as requested.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

General Issues

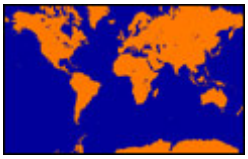
Q: What is a "missile defense system" and who would it defend?

A: The U.S. hopes to develop and deploy an integrated, layered missile defense network to protect its homeland, deployed forces, and its allies and friends from ballistic missile attacks once a hostile rocket has been launched. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is the U.S. government research and development agency charged with developing this system. A missile defense system comprises a number of components at locations around the globe, including land, sea, and air-based systems to defeat short to long-range missiles that could threaten the United States, as well as Europe and other allies and friends.

Q: Why would the Czech Republic be interested in having a missile defense system deployed?

A: The United States and our allies around the globe have long recognized the potential threat posed by ballistic missiles. Currently a number of states in the Middle East and Asia have a ballistic missile capability that threatens a major portion of Europe. A small number of interceptors and one or two radars in Europe could help defend against a limited ballistic missile attack from a country like Iran, which is aggressively expanding the range and sophistication of its ballistic missiles. In addition, Iran is pursuing nuclear capabilities that, in combination with its programmed military expansion, increase

security concerns for Europe. NATO has a clear understanding of the threat, and is considering a full range of missile defense options.



Q: With which other countries is the U.S. cooperating on missile defense?

A: The United States is cooperating with a wide range of friends and allies including Japan, Great Britain, Australia, Denmark and Italy. The United States also cooperates with Israel, Germany, the Netherlands, and with NATO on broad areas related to missile defense. In addition, the United States and Spain have established a Missile Defense Technical Group; the United States is conducting discussions and workshops with India, Poland and the Czech Republic; the United States has a Theater Missile Defense Exercise Program with Russia, and we are exploring possible cooperative projects with France and Ukraine.

Q: What is the status of negotiations with the Czech Republic on the deployment of a U.S. missile defense facility?

A: The United States government has made no decision on whether to pursue construction of missile defense facilities at specific European sites. The Czech Republic, along with some other countries in Europe, has expressed interest in hosting elements of the missile defense system. Site survey teams from the U.S. Missile Defense Agency have completed analysis of potential sites recommended by the Czech government; this information is being studied in Washington.

Q: Will missile defense work?

A: Initial testing of the U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) has proven the ability to acquire, track and intercept ballistic missiles and is on track to expand its capabilities to defeat more sophisticated threats. The BMDS includes capabilities to defeat shorter range theater missiles. Sea-based and mobile assets are integral components of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) but by themselves cannot defeat the entire range of threats. Sophisticated sensors are required for earlier acquisition and target discrimination and ground based interceptors are needed to defeat longer range missiles.

Q: What would make the Czech Republic a favorable site for a missile defense system?

A: There are several places in Europe that could be favorable, geometry-wise, for

missile defense. Location of a system is very important in providing an effective defense for both Europe and for the United States, but at this point in time, there has been no decision on where to locate a proposed missile defense system outside the United States.

Q: Will the U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) be NATO-interoperable?
A: NATO is currently in the process of assessing its needs in the area of missile defense that will benefit all member nations. BMDS can integrate with emerging NATO concepts for a missile defense system. The United States is fully committed to treaties and alliances and the collective defense of Europe.

Technical Issues

Q: What is the size of the proposed European missile defense installation?
A: The approximate size is 275 hectares (approximately 680 acres).

Q: What types of restrictions are likely to be imposed on local residents with regard to access to the area?
A: For safety and security, the immediate (fenced) area of the installation containing interceptor missiles and other equipment will be secured and we expect access will be generally limited to individuals who work at the facility.

Q: What type of missile defense equipment would be located at the site?
A: Up to 10 interceptor missiles in underground silos would be located at the facility, along with necessary electronic equipment for secure communications, missile assembly, storage, maintenance and security. A radar could be co-located with the interceptor missiles or constructed on another site.

Q: Can the installation be converted from a defensive to an offensive role?
A: The ballistic missile defense interceptors that would be installed have no offensive capability. They are for purely defensive purposes. They carry no explosive weapons of any type. The silos constructed for deployment of ground-based interceptors are substantially different than those used for offensive missiles, and any conversion would require extensive, time-consuming modifications

Q: How many people will be assigned to the installation?
A: The total number of personnel assigned to the site will vary according to whether the missile defense interceptor complex will be collocated with a missile defense radar. We currently estimate that approximately 200 to 400 United States soldiers,

Government civilians, and support contractors would be responsible for providing security, manning, and operations will work at the site.

Q: Will the personnel be exclusively American?
A: Personnel responsible for missile defense operations will be from the U.S. military but it is unknown at this time if there is a requirement that all personnel be American. An assessment will be made in the future to determine if local residents could be hired for some duties at the installation.

Q: Where in Europe and the world are there components of the short to long-range missile defense elements already in place?
A: The U.S. has fielded and deployed missile defense systems to a number of locations both inside the U.S. and abroad to address the evolving ballistic missile threat. In Europe, the existing early warning radar in the United Kingdom has been upgraded to enable its integration and employment as a component of the Ballistic Missile Defense System. In addition, the U.S. and Denmark have signed an agreement to use an upgraded early warning radar in Greenland that will be integrated into the missile defense system in the next few years. Also, long-range interceptor missiles are located in Alaska and California in the U.S., and an upgraded missile tracking radar is located in the Aleutian Islands in Alaska. A forward-based X-band radar has been deployed to Japan, the Patriot system against short to medium range missiles is in numerous locations around the world and U.S. ships equipped with advanced missile defense radars and interceptor missiles are preparing for operation in the Pacific Ocean.

Q: Some people believe that sites in Turkey or Greece would be a more logical choice to defend against Iranian missiles. Is this true?
A: After close examination, the U.S. Missile Defense Agency has determined that Central Europe provides an optimal location for current U.S. ballistic missile defense systems to protect the U.S. and European friends and allies from long range ballistic missiles launched from the Middle East. We are currently discussing the potential of locating an interceptor missile site and a midcourse X-band radar in the Czech Republic and/or Poland.

Q: There are suggestions that the installation is actually intended as a defensive shield against Russia. Is this the case?
A: U.S. missile defenses in Europe are designed to protect the U.S., deployed forces, and U.S. friends and allies from long range ballistic missiles launched from the Middle East. It is not intended to defend against Russian ballistic missiles. The small number of proposed interceptors and geographic location in this part of Europe is not favorable for defending the U.S. from Russian ballistic missiles.

Legal Issues

Q: What is the legal status of the installation in terms of compatibility with laws in the Czech Republic or Poland? Are there sovereignty issues?
A: The host nation would exercise its sovereign authority to give its permission for the installation to be built, maintained, and operated on its territory. The territory on which the installation would be built would remain the sovereign territory of the host nation. In accordance with Article II of the NATO SOFA, it is the duty of a force and its civilian component and the members thereof as well as their dependents to respect the laws of the host nation, legally referred to as the "receiving state".

Q: Will U.S. personnel assigned to the installation be exempt from the laws of the Czech Republic or Poland and will either country have jurisdiction if crimes are committed on the installation?
A: In accordance with Article II of the NATO SOFA, it is the duty of a force and its civilian component and the members thereof as well as their dependents to respect the laws of the receiving state. The articles of the NATO SOFA would apply to members of a force or civilian component or a dependent, including the articles on privileges and immunities, criminal jurisdiction, taxes, and claims.

Q: What type of access will Czech Republic or Polish government officials and news media have to the facility to investigate potential violations of Czech law?
A: In accordance with Article VII, paragraph 4, of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement, the receiving and sending states shall assist each other in the arrest of members of a force or civilian component or a dependent of the sending state in the receiving state, and shall assist each other in the carrying out of all necessary investigations into offences.

Security Issues

Q: Will the installation protect the Czech Republic and/or Poland and/or Europe, or only the United States?
A: Interceptor missiles located in Europe will provide increased protection for the host nation or host nations, European allies and the United States from a limited intermediate and long-range ballistic missile attack originating from the Middle East.

Q: Will Patriot-type missiles be deployed to defend the installation?
A: Deployment of additional defensive missiles besides the long-range interceptors is not planned.

Q: What types of attacks will the installation be capable of defending against?
A: Interceptor missiles and a radar located in Central Europe will be capable of protecting the host nation(s), our European allies and the United States against a limited intermediate and long-range missile attack originating from the Middle East.

Q: Will the installation serve only as protection in the case of armed conflict or will it have a role in protection against terrorism?
A: The missile defense system that could be deployed would consist of up to 10 long-range interceptor missiles and a missile tracking radar. It will be available for defensive use in the event of a limited intermediate and long-range ballistic missile attack on Europe and/or the United States. The weapons system may deter state sponsors of terrorism from using ballistic missiles and dissuade them from providing a long-range ballistic missile capability to terrorist organizations. If deterrence and dissuasion failed, it would be capable of defending against an intermediate or long-range ballistic missile launched by a terrorist organization from the Middle East.

Q: Will the Czech Republic or Poland become the target of an attack because of the installation?
A: It is unlikely that the missile defense installation itself would be targeted by a long-range ballistic missile due to the accuracy required to strike a relatively small target represented by the installation from thousands of miles away, and the fact that it is capable of defending itself against a limited long-range missile attack.

Q: What are the risks associated with missile fallout?
A: The interceptors use kinetic energy to destroy offensive ballistic missiles more than 100 miles above the earth in space. The kinetic energy generated by a direct collision between the interceptor and the target warhead pulverizes both interceptors into mainly dust-like particles. Many of the particles and other debris will burn up upon entry into the earth's atmosphere. Any potential damage caused by debris would be insignificant compared to the loss of life and property caused by the detonation of a nuclear armed ballistic missile warhead in Europe or the United States. Furthermore, in the event of an intercept, there is only a very limited risk of injury or damage due to potential future missile defense intercepts.

Multilateral Relations

Q: How will a missile defense system in Eastern Europe complement or compete with a proposed NATO missile defense system?
A: A long-range ground-based missile defense interceptor site and a missile defense radar in Eastern Europe would provide protection of most NATO territory against an intermediate and long-range ballistic missile attack from the Middle East. In that context, it could complement and augment future NATO missile defense systems.

Q: Will the proposed missile defense system in Eastern Europe be integrated into a future NATO system?
A: Although full Concepts of Operation for the US system have not yet been fully developed, full integration between a US and NATO system is not currently envisioned as there has been to date no NATO requirement for territorial missile defense. However, U.S. missile defense assets in Europe could be used to defend NATO territory, making a significant contribution to NATO security.

Q: Is the participation in the U.S. missile defense program one of the obligations arising from NATO membership?
A: There is currently no NATO requirement for territorial missile defense. However, U.S. missile defense assets in Europe could be used to defend NATO territory, making a significant contribution to NATO security.

Q: What will be the chain of command in terms of NATO/U.S. cooperation at the installation in the event of an attack?
A: The very short reaction period between a missile launch and impact will require the U.S. to act immediately with defensive capability to protect the U.S. and its friends and allies. The U.S. could then notify its NATO allies of the attack on a NATO member and work within the coalition to develop an appropriate NATO response.

Q: What will be the chain of command between the U.S. and Czech Republic/Poland in the event of an attack, i.e., will the U.S. require permission of the host nation(s) to launch interceptor missiles?
A: The missile defense system will be under U.S. command and control. The very short time frame—a few minutes--between the launch of a hostile missile and the decision to launch an interceptor missile will not allow for requesting permission to engage a hostile missile in order to defend the host nation(s), Europe or the United States.

Q: What is the European Union's response to the potential of a U.S. missile defense installation in the Czech Republic/Poland?
A: There has been limited consensus and reaction within the European Union regarding the possible deployment of a missile defense installation in Eastern

Europe. However, there has been discussion by many EU members within NATO on the subject where the initiative has generally been favorably received.

Benefits for the Czech Republic / Poland

Q: What will be the economic benefits to the host nation(s) for siting any missile defense elements?
A: The primary benefit to host nation citizens will be improvement in national security. There will likely be additional economic benefits to any host nation during construction and once the site becomes operational. Companies of the host nation will have the opportunity and be encouraged to bid on construction and service functions. Personnel assigned or working at the facility will also contribute to local economies as well in the form of renting housing and/or the purchase of consumer goods.

Q: Will the United States pay rent or will it provide a lump-sum to compensate the Czech Republic/Poland for use of the site(s)?
A:The Unites States does not intend to pay rent nor pay a lump-sum to compensate a host nation for use of the sites.

Q: Will Czech/Polish companies be permitted to take part in construction and/or outfitting (supplies, services, materials) of the installation?
A: Companies of the host nation would most likely have an opportunity to take part in construction of the facility if the U.S. prime contractor determined that the host nation company was both qualified and competitively priced. Sub-contracts could be awarded for construction and service functions, or for research and development. Host nation companies would be encouraged to bid on such sub-contracts.

Q: Is the installation likely to help reduce unemployment in the region? Recent media reports have stated that construction of the installation could result in more than 1,000 new jobs for local residents.
A: A Missile Defense site could provide opportunity for an increase in employment during construction and to a more limited degree during operations.

Q: Will construction/operation of the installation result in upgrades to existing infrastructure, i.e., roads, electrical power, telephone service, etc?
A: The level of upgrades at the facilities will be dependent on the final site selection since the different potential sites infrastructure varies greatly. Current analysis indicates there will be a requirement to upgrade facilities at several of the potential sites visited. These upgrades may range from technical requirements to support the

overall system, to force protection requirements, needed to ensure proper security for U.S. equipment and personnel.

Q: Will priority be given to host country companies to receive contracts for installation construction and service functions, as well as possible research and development contracts for the missile defense technology and possibly a visa waiver for host country citizens wishing to visit the U.S. as well as favorable consideration for other U.S. projects such as reconstruction opportunities in Iraq?

A: Companies of the host nation could be awarded sub-contracts for construction and service functions, or for research and development, if the U.S. prime contractor determined that the host nation company was both qualified and competitively priced. Host nation companies would be encouraged to bid on such sub-contracts. The agreements required for siting a ballistic missile defense installation in the host nation would not provide a special priority for such contracts or; favorable consideration for other U.S. projects such as reconstruction opportunities in Iraq. Visa waivers for host nation citizens wishing to visit the United States would have to be considered in another venue.

Timeline

Q: What is the timeframe for the final decision on the selected location(s) for the missile defense installation?

A: There is no set schedule for a decision on the preferred site(s). An assessment continues to take place regarding technical suitability of sites under consideration in the Czech Republic and Poland, including an assessment of available support infrastructure such as roads, electrical power and transportation. It is likely that recommended site(s) will be presented to senior officials in the U.S. Department of Defense and Department of State this fall for consideration by the Czech and/or Polish Government.

Q: How long will the construction phase last and what restrictions can local residents expect during construction?

A: Current plans could result in initial site work such as ground preparation and clearing to begin in 2007. Under current plans, construction would be completed in 2010 or 2011. During the construction phase, there would be minimal restrictions on activities by local residents and these restrictions would likely be similar to that of any other large construction project. Construction of a much larger missile defense installation at Fort Greely, Alaska in the United States resulted in very few

restrictions for local residents, and these were mainly short-term road closures in order to move large pieces of equipment.